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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/686,487	10/15/2003	Gabriel A. Cohen	RSW9-2003-0181US1 (7161-1)	8004
46320	7590	12/27/2005	EXAMINER DEBROW, JAMES J	
CHRISTOPHER & WEISBERG, PA 200 E. LAS OLAS BLVD SUITE 2040 FT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301			ART UNIT 2176	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 12/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/686,487	Applicant(s) COHEN, GABRIEL A.	
	Examiner James J. Debrow	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/15/2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in responsive to communications: Application filled on 10/15/2003.
2. Claims 1-16 are pending in this case. Claims 1,6, and 12 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. **Claim 5** recites the limitation "said divisible section" in the second sentence of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because the term "divisible section" is not mentioned in any of the claims in which this claim is a dependent of.
5. **Claim 7** recites the limitation "the content style sheet (CSS) specification" in the second sentence of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim because the term "content style sheet (CSS) specification" is not mentioned in the claim in which this claim is a dependent of.
6. **Claim 7** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Where applicant acts as his or her own lexicographer to specifically define a term of a claim contrary to its ordinary meaning, the written description must clearly redefine

Art Unit: 2176

the claim term and set forth the uncommon definition so as to put one reasonably skilled in the art on notice that the applicant intended to so redefine that claim term. *Process Control Corp. v. HydReclaim Corp.*, 190 F.3d 1350, 1357, 52 USPQ2d 1029, 1033 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The acronym "CSS" in claim 7 is used by the claim to mean "Content Style Sheet", while the accepted meaning is "Cascading Style Sheet." The term is indefinite because the specification does not clearly redefine the term.

However, for the purpose of art rejection, the examiner will examine the claim accordingly, based upon a possible acceptable meaning of CSS ("Cascading Style Sheet") as known in the art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

8. **Claims 1, 2, 10, 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Gajewska et al. (Pub. No.: 2002/0175951 A1; Date Pub: Nov. 28, 2002).**

In regard to independent claim 1, Gajewska et al. discloses a method for generating information in focused events. The method works for computing information whenever focus is transferred between components (*portlets*) within the same top-level window (*portal*) (section 0039). Gajewska et al. teaches a component (*portlet*) becomes the focus owner when it receives a FocusGained (*input focus*) event, and ceases being the focus owner when it receives a FocusLost (*unfocus*) event. In the FocusLost event, the “opposite field” specifies the component that is gaining focus in conjunction with the FocusLost event, and it specifies where the focus is going next. In the FocusGained event, the “opposite field” specifies the component that is losing focus in conjunction with the FocusLost event, and it specifies where the focus is coming from (section 0021).

In regard to dependent claims 2, and 10, Gajewska et al. discloses a Focus List (*global indicator*), which is a list of all the components making a request for a FocusedGained event. The Focus List is structured as a queue (*global script*) of elements that are used when selecting the “opposite component” (section 0041, 0042, 100 in fig 6). Each list element has a “requester” member. The “requester” member contains data that identifies (*unique identifier*) a component (*portlet*) that at some point issues a focus request (0042).

In regard to dependent claim 11, Gajewska et al. discloses a Focus List (*script*), which is a list of all the components making a request for a FocusedGained event. The Focus List (*script*) is structured as a queue of elements that are used when selecting the “opposite component” (section 0041, 0042, 100 in fig 6). Each list element has a “requester” member. The “requester” member contains data (*event attribute*) that identifies a component (*focused and unfocused portlet*) that at some point issues a focus request (0042).

In regard to dependent claim 13, Gajewska et al. discloses a Focus List (*global indicator*), which is a list of all the components making a request for a FocusedGained event. The Focus List is structured as a queue (*global script*) of elements that are used when selecting the “opposite component” (section 0041, 0042, 100 in fig 6). Each list element has a “requester” member and a “next” member. The “requester” member contains data that identifies (*unique identifier*) a component (*portlet*) that at some point

Art Unit: 2176

issues a focus request (0042). In another aspect, the invention relates to a computer-readable medium (*machine readable storage*) having a stored program, which is executable by a processor. The program includes determining an opposite field of the first focus event, and an opposite field of a second focus event based on a target of the first focus event, a target of the second focus event, and the list of all components requesting focus (section 0025).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. **Claims 3-9, 12, and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gajewska et al. (Pub. No.: 2002/0175951 A1; Date Filled: May 22, 2001) in view of Hamada (Pub. No.: 2004/0010755 A1; Date Filled: Jul. 8, 2003).**

In regard to independent claim 6, Gajewska et al. discloses a system for generating information in focused events. The system works for computing information whenever focus is transferred between components (*portlets*) within the same top-level window (*portal*) (section 0039). Gajewska et al. teaches a component (*portlet*) becomes the focus owner when it receives a FocusGained (*input focus*) event, and ceases being the focus owner when it receives a FocusLost (*unfocus*) event. In the FocusLost event, the "opposite field" specifies the component that is gaining focus in conjunction with the FocusLost event, and it specifies where the focus is going next. In the FocusGained event, the "opposite field" specifies the component that is losing focus in conjunction with the FocusLost event, and it specifies where the focus is coming from (section 0021). Gajewska et al. also discloses a Focus List (*global indicator*), which is a list of all

Art Unit: 2176

the components making a request for a FocusedGained event. The Focus List is structured as a queue (*global script*) of elements that are used when selecting the "opposite component" (section 0041, 0042, 100 in fig 6).

Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly a *focused style sheet*, and an *unfocused style sheet*.

However, Hamada teaches sub-contents (portlets) can be considered as partial pages (partial documents) (section 0050). Hamada discloses a *style sheet* maintains a conversion rule for converting a data format of the display data into data format corresponding to the display format applicable to the partial document (*portlet*) (section 0112; D13 fig 4). At the time of the invention, it was well know in the art that style sheets typically contain attributes/information that are specific to specific elements/objects.

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to define focused and unfocused attributes/instructions for portlets, within style sheets. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of being able to conveniently designate a portlet as being focused or unfocused simply by assigning the portlet the appropriate style sheet.

In regard to independent claim 12, Gajewska et al. discloses a system for generating information in focused events. The system works for computing information whenever focus is transferred between components (*portlets*) within the same top-level window (*portal*) (section 0039). Gajewska et al. teaches a component (*portlet*) becomes

Art Unit: 2176

the focus owner when it receives a FocusGained (*input focus*) event, and ceases being the focus owner when it receives a FocusLost (*unfocus*) event. In the FocusLost event, the “opposite field” specifies the component that is gaining focus in conjunction with the FocusLost event, and it specifies where the focus is going next. In the FocusGained event, the “opposite field” specifies the component that is losing focus in conjunction with the FocusLost event, and it specifies where the focus is coming from (section 0021).

In another aspect, the invention relates to a computer-readable medium (*machine readable storage*) having a stored program, which is executable by a processor. The program includes determining an opposite field of the first focus event, and an opposite field of a second focus event based on a target of the first focus event, a target of the second focus event, and the list of all components requesting focus (section 0025).

Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly *a focused style sheet, and an unfocused style sheet*.

However, Hamada teaches sub-contents (portlets) can be considered as partial pages (partial documents) (section 0050). Hamada discloses a *style sheet* maintains a conversion rule for converting a data format of the display data into data format corresponding to the display format applicable to the partial document (*portlet*) (section 0112; D13 fig 4). At the time of the invention, it was well known in the art that style sheets typically contain attributes/information that are specific to specific elements/objects.

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to define focused and unfocused attributes/instructions for portlets within style sheets. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of being able to conveniently designate a portlet as being focused or unfocused simply by assigning the portlet the appropriate style sheet.

In regard to dependent claim 3, Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly *re-assigning and re-rendering steps through a script embedded in said portal.*

However, Hamada discloses a *style sheet* maintains a conversion rule for converting a data format of the display data into data format corresponding to the display format applicable to the partial document (*portlet*) (section 0112; D13 fig 4). At the time of the invention, it was well know in the art that style sheets typically contain attributes/information that are specific to specific elements/objects, as well as scripts to perform specific functions on those elements/objects.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include scripts with steps of *re-assigning and re-rendering* within the style sheets. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of each portlet to function independently within the portal according to its' individual script.

In regard to dependent claim 4, Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly *defining said portal in a markup language document; defining a divisible section of said markup language document for each of said focused and unfocused portlets.*

However, Hamada discloses an embodiment that his invention, that can be applied to a general structured document such as an HTML document or an XML document (*markup language document*) (section 0049). Hamada teaches the sub-content (*portlets*) can be considered to be partial documents, which a user on a Web page wants to handle independently. A full text of one Web page (web documents) coincides with one partial document, and such partial document may contain a plurality of partial document (*divisible section*) (section 0050). Hamada further discloses *style sheets* maintains conversion rules for converting the data format of the display data into data format corresponding to the display format applicable to the partial document (*portlet*) (section 0112; D13 fig 4). If a plurality of conversion rules are applicable to display data, it means that a plurality (*group*) of style sheets are contained in the page part. A style sheet is described as an *attribute* "style" described in an element (section 0112).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that an XML document (*markup language document*) are typically divided in a plurality of sub-contents (*portlets*). The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of each portlet functioning independently of each other despite having similar content.

In regard to dependent claim 5, Gajewska et al. discloses a Focus List (*script*), which is a list of all the components making a request for a FocusedGained event. The Focus List (*script*) is structured as a queue of elements that are used when selecting the

“opposite component” (section 0041, 0042, 100 in fig 6). Each list element has a “requester” member. The “requester” member contains data (*event attribute*) that identifies a component (*focused and unfocused portlet*) that at some point issues a focus request (0042).

Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly, *a divisible section, which indicates when a corresponding one of said focused and unfocused portlets has acquired said input focus.*

However, Hamada teaches the sub-content (*portlets*) can be considered to be partial documents, which a user on one Web page wants to handle independently. A full text of one Web page (web documents) coincides with one partial document, and such partial document may contain a plurality of partial document (*divisible section*) (section 0050).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to develop a script consisting of event attributes for each focused and unfocused portlet within each divisible section. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of each portlet functioning independently of each other despite having similar content.

In regard to dependent claim 7, Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly *said focused style sheet and unfocused style sheet are defined according to the content style sheet (CSS) specification.*

Hamada's invention uses style sheets to maintain conversion rules for converting the data format of the display data into data format corresponding to the display format applicable to the partial document (*portlet*) (section 0112; D13 fig 4). By definition, "Cascading" Style Sheets (CSS) is defined as a style sheet designing language for structured documents and applications, which separates the presentation style of the document from the content of document. Even though Hamada doesn't specifically mention defining the style sheets according to the Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) specifications, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to define focused and unfocused style sheets according to the CSS specifications. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of simplifying the designing and maintenance of the partial document (*portlet*) because of the separation of the presentation style and the content of partial document (*portlet*).

In regard to dependent claim 8, Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly *said portal comprising markup comprising a plurality of divisible sections, each of said divisible section defining a single one of said portlets.*

However, Hamada discloses an embodiment that of that can be applied to a general structured document such as an HTML document or an XML document (*markup language document*) (section 0049). Hamada teaches the sub-content (*portlets*) can be considered to be partial documents, which a user on one Web page wants to handle independently. A full text of one Web page (web documents) coincides

with one partial document, and such partial document may contain a plurality of partial document (*divisible section*) (section 0050).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that an XML document (*markup language document*) are typically divided in a plurality of sub-contents (*portlets*). The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of each portlet functioning independently of each other despite having similar content, to obtain the inventions specified in the claim.

In regard to dependent claim 9, Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly *said divisible section comprising a set of attributes, at least one of said attributes specifying a class corresponding to one of focused style sheet and unfocused style sheet.*

However, Hamada discloses a *style sheet* maintains a conversion rule for converting a data format (*attributes*) of the display data into data format corresponding to the display format (*class*) applicable to the partial document (*portlet*) (section 0112; D13 fig 4). A style sheet is described as an *attribute* "style" described in an element (section 0112). At the time of the invention, it was well know in the art that style sheets typically contain attributes/information that are specific to specific elements/objects. Hamada further teaches, a full text of one Web page (web documents) coincides with one partial document, and such partial document may contain a plurality of partial document (*divisible section*) (section 0050).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to define focused and unfocused attributes within style sheets. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of having each portlet within each divisible section function independently of each other despite having similar content.

In regard to dependent claim 14, Gajewska et al. discloses, in another aspect, the invention relates to a computer-readable medium (*machine readable storage*) having a stored program, which is executable by a processor (section 0025).

Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly *re-assigning and re-rendering steps through a script embedded in said portal*.

However, Hamada discloses a *style sheet* maintains a conversion rule for converting a data format of the display data into data format corresponding to the display format applicable to the partial document (*portlet*) (section 0112; D13 fig 4). It is well known in the art, that style sheets typically contain attributes/information that are specific to specific elements/objects, as well as scripts to perform specific functions on those elements/objects.

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to store the script with steps or re-assigning and re-rendering within a program on a computer readable medium. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of having the program executed by a processor within a computer system.

In regard to dependent claim 15, Gajewska et al. discloses, in another aspect, the invention relates to a computer-readable medium (*machine readable storage*) having a stored program, which is executable by a processor (section 0025).

Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly *defining said portal in a markup language document; defining a divisible section of said markup language document for each of said focused and unfocused portlets*.

However, Hamada discloses an embodiment that of that can be applied to a general structured document such as an HTML document or an XML document (*markup language document*) (section 0049). Hamada teaches the sub-content (*portlets*) can be considered to be partial documents, which a user on one Web page wants to handle independently. A full text of one Web page (web documents) coincides with one partial document, and such partial document may contain a plurality of partial document (*divisible section*) (section 0050). Hamada further discloses a *style sheet* maintains a conversion rule for converting a data format of the display data into data format corresponding to the display format applicable to the partial document (*portlet*) (section 0112; D13 fig 4). If a plurality of conversion rules are applicable to display data, it means that a plurality (*group*) of style sheets are contained in the page part. A style sheet is described as an *attribute* "style" described in an element (section 0112).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that an XML document (*markup language document*) typically are divided in a plurality of sub-contents (*portlets*). The motivation for doing so would have

Art Unit: 2176

been for the benefit of having each portlet function independently of each other despite having similar content.

In regard to dependent claim 16, Gajewska et al. discloses a Focus List (*script*), which is a list of all the components making a request for a FocusedGained event. The Focus List (*script*) is structured as a queue of elements that are used when selecting the “opposite component” (section 0041, 0042, 100 in fig 6). Each list element has a “requester” member. The “requester” member contains data (*event attribute*) that identifies a component (*focused and unfocused portlet*) that at some point issues a focus request (0042). In another aspect, the invention relates to a computer-readable medium (*machine readable storage*) having a stored program, which is executable by a processor.

Gajewska et al. does not disclose expressly, *a divisible section, which indicates when a corresponding one of said focused and unfocused portlets has acquired said input focus.*

However, Hamada teaches the sub-content (*portlets*) can be considered to be partial documents, which a user on one Web page wants to handle independently. A full text of one Web page (web documents) coincides with one partial document, and such partial document may contain a plurality of partial document (*divisible section*) (section 0050).

Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to develop a script consisting of event attributes for each focused

Art Unit: 2176

and unfocused portlet within each divisible section. The motivation for doing so would have been for the benefit of each portlet functioning independently of each other despite having similar content.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James J. Debrow
Examiner
Art Unit 2176

William L. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

12/21/2005